

## AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FACE MENACE OF HORDES OF ALIENS

### Speakers at 'Forefathers' Dinner Take Up Questions of Patriotism and Defense

Patriotism was the keynote of the observation last night by Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and Aloha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of "Forefathers' Day," the occasion being celebrated with a reception and banquet at the University Club.

Dr. S. D. Barnes, president of the S. A. R., presided as toastmaster. The toasts given during the evening were unusually interesting and the addresses were clean-cut and full of spirit. Judge Sanford B. Dole spoke on "Forefathers in Hawaii" and told some amusing anecdotes in that connection. Prof. W. A. Bryan read a quotation from President Wilson's book, "A History of the American People," describing a battle in which a forefather of Mr. Bryan took part. Among the other speakers were Governor Pinkham, Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d Infantry, U. S. A., and James A. Wilder.

The reception which preceded the banquet lasted for half an hour. It was in the nature of a "get-acquainted" affair and was a fitting opening for the events which followed.

A distinct feature of the evening was the address by Governor Pinkham. Unable to attend, his written address was read. He had written: "Sons of the American Revolution—Never in the history of the world have men needed to weigh the acts and motives of human beings, as recorded in history and within living memory, as in these very days. You have chosen Forefathers' Day for your gathering, defined particularly as the day on which the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. These people set their feet on New England's shores to seek God and the right to worship Him in their own way."

"This is an inspiring quotation until we discern that, directly they became even feebly established, they declined to permit those of a varying mind to worship Him in their own way, and persecuted and cast out those who, in turn, were dissenters from this particular Puritan faith."

"Varying religious movements, restrictions, greedy narrowness and civilities had, for centuries, been a novelty or surprise, the only varying characteristics being the degree of persecution and the degree of resistance. The bits of beliefs, comprising the religious kaleidoscope of the world, are becoming more and more subdivided and trivial until those retaining a profound logical theory, permanency, character and deep spirituality are comparatively few."

"Religion in its essence is spiritual, moral, and refined, embracing the humanities, and just so long as it remains it has permanent power over the minds and lives of men. In their eager haste for numbers, power and wealth, few religious organizations retain the purely spiritual. Nearly every church leader speaks material evidence of power, more often for his own aggrandizement, as he rides on the power and wealth of his own organization."

"Leaders of such worldly church ambition cannot keep within the scope and purpose of their own religious organizations, but must venture into politics and push their individual assurance into international politics and thus become the very essence of disturbance. We have those among us who assert if their beliefs, methods and leadership are accepted, an approximately earthly millennium will soon cover the earth."

"It is not for me to dispute such dreams, but to request you and others to turn to the records of profane and religious history for proof before you risk your all and that of your country on such illusions. If you desire every-day records, you need not go away from home. You will find Christian greed hiding behind legal entities and individuals, and, through such concealed channels, sharing in the profits reckless passion and indulgence afford. This is not Christian, but is a heaven that leavens and casts suspicion on the whole loaf."

"I have a right to say this, for scarce a day passes but I face those who must be assisted over the mire of misery respectable greed has forced them into. There is here among us a conflict of religions, Oriental and Christian, but it is practically ignored in the publicity of those claiming the leadership, yet the records show a great movement among the former within this territory. We are seemingly adopting crude methods in place of the sweeter spirituality of old New England and southern refinement."

"Those who should know better are forcing on public congregations the drum beats of Buddhist temples and the rattles of Tibetan priests, in the form of vulgar speech and antics by vulgar men, believing the number of converts rung up by the cash drawer mean substantial and lasting spirituality. Possibly the character of genuine spirituality has thus changed, but it is difficult to so believe."

"Do not on this occasion flatter yourselves that your forefathers lacked, or that you lack, or that the world lacks, or that your progeny will lack the elements that have plunged the world into the present unparalleled cataclysm of war. Do not believe human ambition and greed have so far subdued they will never be revived, for, never in history has a country sought, through the traffic in engines of destruction, the peaceful spoils of war, as has and is our own country. No commercial sophistry will prevent the swing of the pendulum. Do not believe the preachers and writers of this peace millennium will ever willingly surrender for peace one jot or tittle of their own particular belief."

material advantage or organization. Do not believe they will not turn sorrowfully away and refuse, when told to 'Sell all thou hast and give to the poor.'

**Situation Must Fail.**

"Remember that nearly 300 years ago the Pilgrim fathers crossed the ocean to peacefully achieve peace—that 150 years later they were forced to fight for liberty—that 37 years later they had to fight to retain it; that 50 years ago and to this very day they foolishly lost and have thrown away their liberty; that such semblance of liberty as we of the United States of America possess is by the sufferance of nations to the east and west of us. Can this situation continue and we be respected? Are we to be guided by sycophants? If so, we shall meet the logical end of sycophants."

"The problem is not one of varied sympathies for others, or interference in the national family relations of other nations, but whether our national independence, manhood and self-respect shall prevail. 'Keep your private and public spirits wise, simple, clean and just. Keep your own right arm, and that of your own country, the United States of America, invincibly strong and ready, not for conquest or greed, but that justice and liberty may not perish from the face of the earth.'

The principal address of the evening was by Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d Infantry, U. S. A. He said in part: "Nearly three centuries have passed since the occurrence of the events which we are gathered here tonight to commemorate. To others naturally falls the privilege of presenting the civic aspect of this historic period, to me the honor of dwelling upon the part played by the military in the great drama, the first act of which was staged on the rock at Plymouth."

"The role of the military was indeed important and dramatic. Down in the cabins of the Mayflower when she found herself off the inhospitable coast near Cape Cod instead of New Jersey, to which she was bound, in the miserable huts of the Pilgrims during that first terrible winter when half their number perished through hunger and disease, the dominating character who gave courage to all about him was Miles Standish, the stout-hearted soldier, famed alike in song and story. In those early days, indeed, every settler was a rifleman, but by mutual consent a portion of each community was organized as colonial militia and stood ready at a moment's notice to take the field against the enemy."

**Organized Protection Necessary.**

"Thus between the savage and the settler stood the soldier, armed and ready to give his life that others might live. The atrocities of the Indians soon made organized retaliation necessary, and less than 17 years had passed in the history of the Plymouth colony when we find the adjacent tribes combining to exterminate the hated white man, and hang their scalps over the doors of their teepees."

"In this rough school of experience were produced the men of iron soul who constituted the beginnings of the American army—and the founders of the republic. So it was that the decrees of kings and queens from their gilded thrones across the wide Atlantic sounded like silly chattering to the ear of the colonist as, with flint lock strapped across his back, he felled the virgin forest to make a stockade for the protection of his wife and babies against the attack of skulking savages. There was no room here for the artificialities of kingly rule, but the old country did not recognize it."

"And just as a place for bare existence on the soil of America had been won with the rifle, so the right to govern the new domain in defiance of the king-made laws which had triumphed over the inherent rights of man since the beginning of recorded time, must be won by the same agency. Only by violence and bloodshed does it seem possible to tear the shackles from the limbs of suffering humanity."

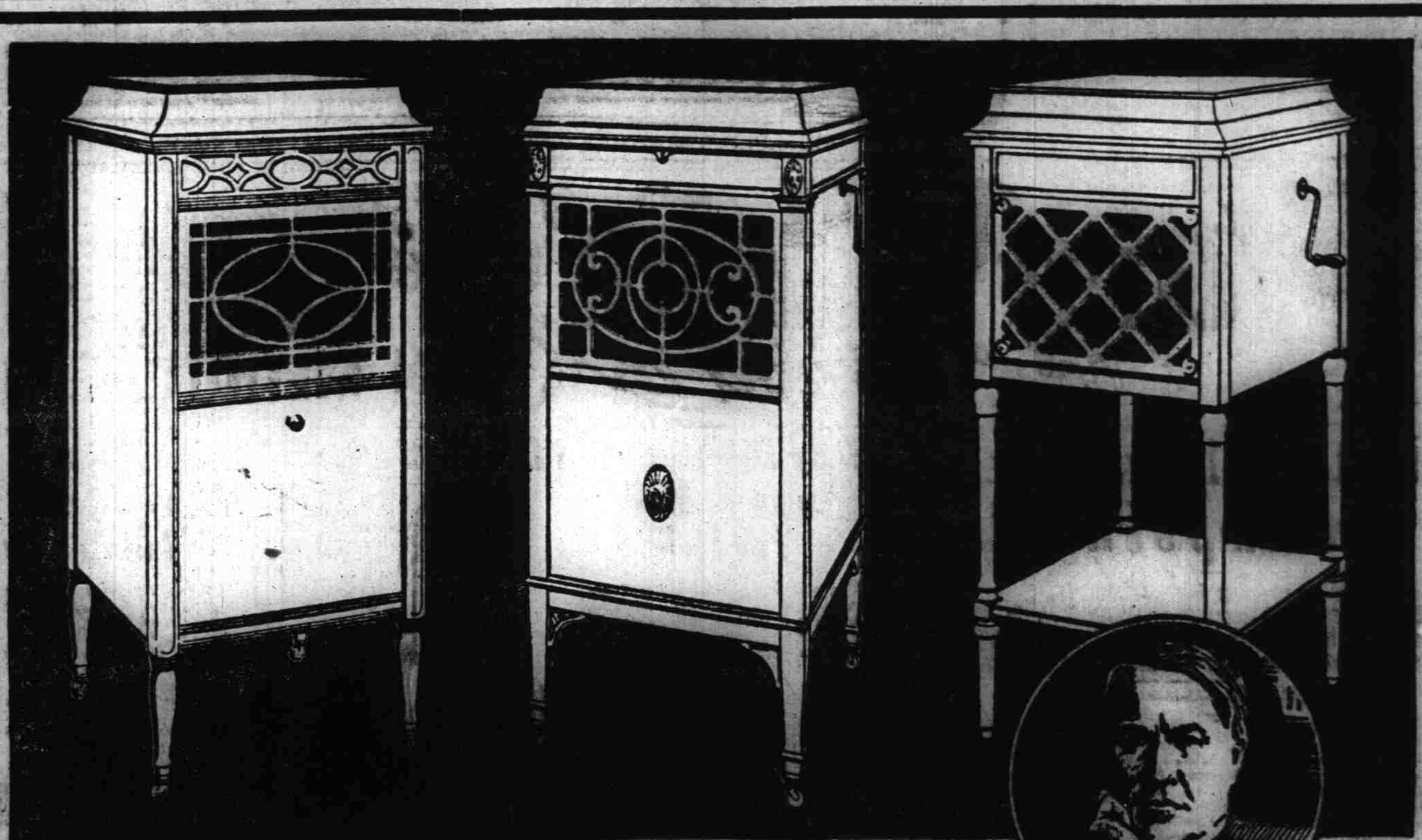
After referring eloquently to the Revolutionary and Indian wars, he closed with the following ringing words:

**The Lesson of Today.**

"Today all Europe is locked in titanic struggle. Today Europe, America and the Orient rub angry elbows in the international market places of the world, and diplomatic correspondence fairly bristles with the suggestion of impending conflict. Today the overcrowded centers of population in the East and West are fairly bursting beyond their boundaries, and opposing civilizations are coming into contact with a violence which develops heat at every point of contact. "Picture that fateful night when the lone American sentinel standing upon his littoral hears the ominous movements of myriads of feet, and whipping down his rifle to 'port arms' rings out his startled challenge—'Halt! Who's there?' and back through the night there comes the answer, deep-toned as the mighty ocean's roar—'The overcrowded alien races of the world demanding, not asking, place within your borders and equal rights under a government conceived in liberty and dedicated to the principle that all men are created equal.' "And what reply will the lone sentry make? "We wait in hope—hope mixed with fear."

### HENRY OHLANDT DIES AT 'FRISCO, AGED 81

Henry Ohlandt, a San Francisco banker, and one of the founders of the National Ice Company of the Bay City, died at his home on the coast on December 2, aged 81 years. The late Mr. Ohlandt had considerable capital invested in the stocks of Hawaiian sugar plantations, and had visited frequently in Honolulu.



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## MAYOR OF LOOS-EN-GOHELLE TELLS OF YEAR UNDER PRUSSIAN'S RULE

Only 200 of Former 5000 Inhabitants Remained in Village; Food Very Scarce

LOOS-EN-GOHELLES, Pas de Calais, France—Three hundred only of the 5000 inhabitants of Loos-en-Gohelle were still in the town when the Germans took it in October last year. A hundred of them escaped through the French lines, the rest lived just 10 days short of a year under foreign domination and under the direct administration of the Abbe Campagne, the parish priest, made mayor in spite of himself by the German kommandant.

During all that time the town received an average of 100 shells a day. Loos-en-Gohelle, which should not be confounded with Loos in the department du Nord near Lille, was on the line of the great race between the Germans and the Allies toward the road to Calais and the sea last year. The Uhlans came October 4, followed by four regiments of the Prussian Guard. A battalion of French infantry, sent against them

four days later, was obliged to retire before superior numbers, after a violent fight. The Germans then began to fortify the position and occupied it in force.

The Abbe Campagne, who, with 200 of his parishioners, was liberated by the British troops in the recent battle of Loos, affirms that "the first measure of the Germans was to shoot seven civilians, among whom were two men 80 years old and one 70; the others were from 32 to 40. Four of the men were farmers; the reason for their execution was never made clear; what they did was simply this: They went out to feed their cows one night and while doing so were caught by the German sentinels and held as prisoners until shot. These four were buried in the Rue Huilluch in graves dug by a miner that the Germans had left all night tied to a tree before forcing him to do the work. The two other victims were buried in a ditch in holes dug by the same miner."

They took All Copper First. "The majority of the population remaining in Loos at the time were

women, children, a few old men and six or seven valid men, besides a dozen or so of invalids. The men who were strong enough to work were employed by the Germans in dismantling all the machinery of the mines, taking off the copper and loading it upon cars. The moment of their arrival in Loos the Germans called upon me and demanded at the point of a revolver where the mayor and his assistants were. When I told them that all the authorities of the town had left, they said:

"You shall be the sole authority here; you shall be mayor."

"I replied that my religious functions in the eyes of French law were incompatible with municipal responsibility. They declared that it did not matter and that they should hold me responsible for all that might happen in the village; for any discovery of concealed arms, for any telephones that might have been hidden, for any luminous signals, etc. I had no choice but to accept the dangerous honor and I have done what I could for my compatriots during the period of occupation, with two German soldiers at my door with fixed bayonets all the time acting as sentinels. I was unable to go out more than three times a week, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, to visit the population, accompanied by a German interpreter."

Levied War Contribution. "A short time after the Germans arrived they notified me that a contri-

bution of war of 7000 francs had been levied upon the town of Loos. Since the population remaining in the town was mostly of the poorer class I had no idea where I could raise such a sum. We finally decided to make it up from portions of the relief allowance made by the director of the mines of Lens to the women of mobilized miners. We finished paying the 7000 francs August 14, 1915.

"During the long months that we lived under German domination our life was most difficult; provisions became rarer and rarer, until at the beginning of May we were on the point of dying of hunger. Each person had to live six days on the half of a loaf of bread weighing 3 pounds. The situation was desperate. I succeeded in collecting quietly a few bushels of wheat that remained in the neighboring granaries, and by parishioners ground it in their coffee mills. We lived on this until the American Relief Commission finally came to our aid. Later I was called to Lens with the mayors of the different towns of the region who had arranged to supply us with 190 grams of flour, sufficient to make 250 grams of bread, per day, per head."

**Soldiers Sought Bread.**

"Our difficulties, however, were not at an end; as soon as it became known that we had flour with which to make good bread, we were obliged to defend our improvised bakery in the farm house of Mademoiselle Petit

against the German soldiers. We finally secured from the kommandant a sign: 'Civil bakery; entrance prohibited to soldiers.'

"During the bombardments the worst hours were from 10 o'clock in the morning until noon and from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until sunset. After the intensive bombardment of May 8 we were obliged to remove the bakery to a cellar, where we lived practically underground from that time until began such a cannonading as we, who had been within the sound of bursting shells a year, had not conceived possible. The sound of that cannonading, however, was agreeable to our ears because it was not difficult for us to infer from it that the French or British were forcing the attack and that our delivery was no doubt near."

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